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in color, and become almost motionless, which phenomena were followed by the death of the animal. It occurred to him that, in such a state, there might be exhibited some change in the character of its entophyta, as usually found in the active condition of the animal. Upon removing the intestine of an individual which had just died, he noticed that the entozoa which usually occupied the small intestine, had passed into the rectum, and upon the surface of the mucous membrane of the former, was developed a new plant. This is an oblate spheroidal body, white in color, translucent, embossed upon the surface, and presenting, when viewed by transmitted light, some resemblance to a minute bleached shell of an Echinus; by reflected light, it resembled a minute, white Lycoperdon. This plant was strewed all over the mucous membrane, but grew in greatest quantity along the course of filaments of Enterobrus, which appeared attached to the mucous membrane throughout their length by it. When compressed it opened, and spread into several leaf-like segments, and exuded a clear fluid with faint granules. He thought that probably this plant might be another stage in the existence of Enterobrus, for in the large number of individuals of *Julus* which he had examined, upwards of 130, although he had observed the development of Enterobrus from spore-like bodies, even to the formation of what he supposed to be the sporangia, yet he had never been able to detect the formation of spores, and when he saw this new plant enveloping the Enterobrus filaments, he suspected that there might be a phenomenon here presented analogous to the alternation of generation in certain animals, but had not yet satisfied himself that such was the case.

He also stated he had discovered a fourth species of Enterobrus in *Polydesmus virginensis*, and another entophyte analogous to Enterobrus growing in *Polydesmus granulatus*. The latter differs from Enterobrus in having numerous globular cells at the free extremity of the principal cell. He adverted to the several theories of cell formation, and said that in the last mentioned plant, in the development of the globular terminal cells, the division of the permanent cell wall followed the division of the cell contents. In conclusion, he observed, that these matters would be more fully treated of hereafter, in a memoir which he was preparing on the subject.

February 26th.

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

The Committee on Conchology presented a report, recommending that M. Lecoq's proposition, for an exchange of shells, be declined. Adopted.

The Committee on Mr. Conrad's paper, read February 12th, 1850, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

*Descriptions of new species of fresh water Shells.**

By T. A. CONRAD.

UNIO.

U. cultelliformis. Oblong, compressed, thin posteriorly, slightly thickened anteriorly, contracted obliquely from beak to base; umbonal slope rounded, ventricose; ligament and basal margins parallel; posterior margin slightly contracted, oblique; extremity rather obtusely rounded; basal margin nearly straight or slightly contracted; epidermis olive-brown with strong concentric lines; within bluish-white; cardinal teeth oblique, compressed, disposed to be double in each valve; lateral teeth compressed, slightly arched. $2\frac{3}{8}$. $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Local. Bogan river, Australia.

U. Napeanensis. Oblong-suboval; anterior margin regularly rounded; posterior margin obtusely rounded and nearly direct, extremity acutely rounded, situated but little above the basal line; ligament and basal margins parallel; basal margin slightly contracted; disk contracted obliquely from beak to base; umbo with irregular angulated wrinkled plicæ concentrically arranged; epidermis blackish-brown, obscurely rayed towards the base; within bluish-white, with wax-colored stains; cardinal teeth compressed, disposed to be double in each valve. $1\frac{7}{8}$. $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Local. Napean river, Australia.

U. Balonnensis. Suboval or somewhat trapezoidal; disk contracted from beak to base; posterior side inflated; posterior margin obliquely truncated, extremity acutely rounded and much above the line of the base; ligament and basal margins parallel; basal margin nearly straight in the middle; umbonal slope rounded; posterior submargin with transverse wrinkled lines; epidermis olivaceous, strongly lined concentrically; within white; lateral teeth compressed; cardinal teeth elongated, compressed, very oblique, single in each valve, or slightly disposed to be double in the right valve.

Local. Balonne river, Australia.

The posterior slope in two specimens is furnished with transverse wrinkled prominent lines, but this does not appear to be a constant character of the species. $2\frac{1}{4}$. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

U. Aberti. Suboval, much compressed, contracted from beak to base; posterior margin truncated, direct; basal margin contracted posteriorly; beaks submedial; umbonal slope prominent or ridged, rounded; middle of disk with irregular plicæ, running from umbo to base, becoming obsolete at base; posterior slope with wrinkled lines and small plicæ; epidermis olive-yellow, with small, very numerous green dots, and a few broad rather indistinct rays; within pale pink; cardinal teeth thick, direct. $1\frac{3}{4}$. $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Local. Chambers' Ford, rapids of Verdigris river, Arkansas. Dr. Woodhouse.

Dedicated to Col. J. J. Abert.

PALUDINA.

P. sublineata. Ventricose-conoidal; subumbilicated; volutions 5, somewhat

*Received by the Academy in exchange from the Australian Museum.

scalariform, ventricose; epidermis olive, polished, with minute obsolete revolving lines; body whorl subcarinated in the middle; aperture suboval. $\frac{7}{8}$. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Local. Darling river, Australia.

PHYSA.

P. pectorosa. Subovate; volutions 4 or 5; spire short; apex eroded; penultimate whorl ventricose; columella with a prominent, compressed, triangular, oblique tooth or fold; epidermis olivaceous, clouded with brown. $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Local. Bogan river, Australia.

P. Australiana. Elliptical, thin, diaphanous; volutions 4 or 5, regularly convex; spire short; epidermis amber-colored; columella with a slender prominent fold, which revolves within to the apex; margin of labrum regularly curved or rounded. $\frac{3}{4}$. $\frac{3}{8}$.

Local. Bogan river, Australia.

MELANIA.

M. tetrica. Turreted; volutions 9, with oblique angular ribs, crossed by sharp prominent lines, giving the ribs an acutely tuberculated character; whorls of spire angulated above the middle, and destitute of revolving lines above the angle; ribs on body whorl not continued to the middle of the volution: the revolving lines about 12 in number; 4 on the penultimate volution; aperture ovate-acute, slightly oblique. 1.

Local. Rivers of Australia.

M. Balonnensis. Ovate-elongate, thin, diaphanous; volutions 6, those of the spire angulated, obliquely ribbed: revolving lines distinct, but little prominent; the ribs on body whorl short; aperture elliptical, nearly half the length of the shell; epidermis pale straw-color, with unequal spots of reddish-brown. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Local. Balonne river, Australia.

LYMNEA.

L. perlevis. Ovate, thin and fragile, pellucid; volutions 5; spire very short, the whorls convex; body whorl slightly flattened on the side and also near the suture; epidermis straw-colored; columella with a prominent slender very oblique fold revolving within to the apex; aperture large, patulous, ovate, regularly rounded at base.

Local. Salamanca and Balonne rivers, Australia.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in future, visitors will not be admitted to the Museum on other than public days, (Tuesdays and Fridays,) unless accompanied by a member of the Society.

ELECTION.

Mr. Samuel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, was elected a *Member* of the Academy.